

Landslides and related features Interpreted from aerial photographs:  
1:20,000 (black and white) 1971, 1972  
1:40,000 (black and white) 1978

Photointerpretation and field check 1980-1981  
This map is preliminary and has not been reviewed for conformity w/ U.S. Geological Survey editorial standards

**ACTIVE OR RECENTLY ACTIVE LANDSLIDE**  
Complex landslide composed of earthflow, debris slide, earth and rock slump. Identified from historical records, and from scars, debris and other field evidence. Ground extremely unstable; sliding accelerated by excavation, loading and changes in drainage conditions. May include areas with several active slides too small to be shown separately. Questioned where doubtful. May be shown with symbol (a) where difficult to discern.

**OLD LANDSLIDE**  
Area of extensive hummocky ground caused by earthflow and earth and rock slump. Lacks clear evidence of active sliding. Relatively stable in natural, undisturbed state, generally not affected by small structures properly sited in areas away from edge of the toe; can be reactivated by extensive, rapid excavation, loading, and changes in ground water and surface water conditions. Area of old landslide probably includes recent ones not identified from field evidence or otherwise documented. Upslope boundary of landslide generally defined by modified scarp, but downslope (toe) may be gradational and not well defined. Questioned where doubtful.

## LANDSLIDES AND RELATED FEATURES

OF THE SCOTTSBORO, ALA. QUADRANGLE

by  
John S. Pomeroy

1982

U.S. Geological Survey

OPEN FILE MAP 82-181 (F-16)

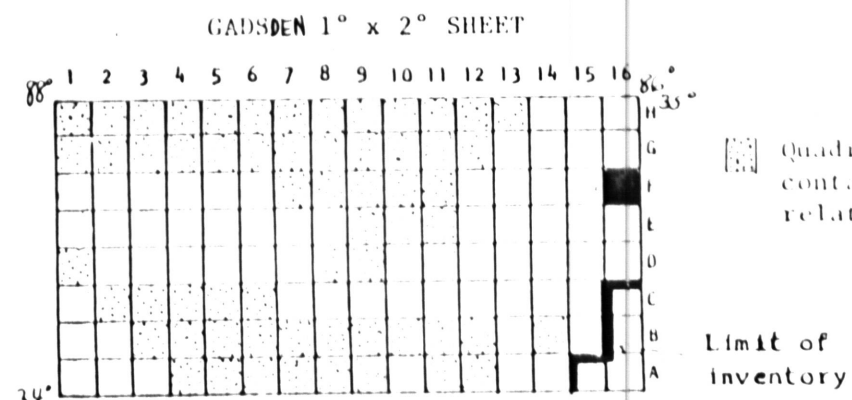
**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO DEBRIS FLOWS AND DEBRIS AVALANCHES**  
Primarily shallow, narrow ravines and chutes with accumulation of stony colluvium generally 10 ft. (3 m) or less in thickness; susceptible to rapid movement during intense rainfall. Most ravines and chutes designated show evidence of former debris flows and avalanches. Symbol (a) designates historical debris flow or debris avalanche.

**AREAS SUSCEPTIBLE TO ROCKFALL**  
Steep, locally vertical, natural and man-made slopes and cliffs, 15 ft. (4.5 m) or more high; formed dominantly of sandstone, limestone, sandy shale, mudstone and claystone. Interbedded mudstone, claystone and shale weather rapidly leaving sandstone and limestone rock faces unsupported.

**SOIL AND ROCK SUSCEPTIBLE TO LANDSLIDING**  
Soil and rock similar to that involved in landslides elsewhere in map area; primarily areas underlain by claystone, mudstone and shale associated with other rock types. Rock weathers rapidly on exposure forming clayey soil highly susceptible to sliding. Includes coves (U-shaped, shallow valleys) containing thick layers of clayey soil that are very susceptible to sliding where excavation breaks continuity of slope and where overloaded by artificial fill.

**AREAS LEAST PRONE TO LANDSLIDES**  
Map areas in which no patterns or symbols are shown; primarily valley floors, ridge tops and broad benches; modification by excavation and fill may lead to local landslides. Includes slopes where landslides are sparse.

The first five digits of the open file number designate the specific 1:250,000 scale map sheet of which this quadrangle is a part. The last two digits designate the position of the quadrangle in a subdivision of the 1:250,000 scale map based on rows and tiers shown in the diagram to the right. The location of this quadrangle is shown by the black square.



quadrangle does not contain landslides or related features

Limit of inventory